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APPLICATION NO. FILING DATE		FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/944,915	08/31/2001	Andreas Westendorf	10191/2007	3903	
759	90 04/26/2006		EXAMINER		
KENYON & KENYON			PYZOCHA, MICHAEL J		
One Broadway New York, NY 10004			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
New York, 141	10004		2137	2137	
			DATE MAILED: 04/26/2006		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application I	No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary		09/944,915		WESTENDORF ET AL.				
		Examiner		Art Unit				
		Michael Pyzo	cha	2137				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply								
WHIC - Exter after - If NO - Failui Any r	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RECHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING asions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CF SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory pere to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by steply received by the Office later than three months after the med patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	G DATE OF THIS R 1.136(a). In no event, h n. eriod will apply and will ex tatute, cause the applicati	COMMUNICATION however, may a reply be timpire SIX (6) MONTHS from to become ABANDONED	ely filed the mailing date of this communication (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status								
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>0</u>	06 January 2006.						
2a) <u></u> □	This action is FINAL. 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.							
3) 🗌	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is							
	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.							
Disposition of Claims								
5)□ 6)⊠	Claim(s) <u>22-45</u> is/are pending in the applicated of the above claim(s) is/are with Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) <u>22-45</u> is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to.		deration.					
	Claim(s) are subject to restriction ar	nd/or election requ	irement.					
Applicati	on Papers							
10)	The specification is objected to by the Examination The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) Applicant may not request that any objection to Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the control of the oath or declaration is objected to by the	accepted or b) the drawing(s) be h	eld in abeyance. See f the drawing(s) is obj	37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR 1.12				
Priority u	inder 35 U.S.C. § 119							
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 								
2) Notic 3) Inform	t(s) e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948 nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SE r No(s)/Mail Date <u>20041221</u> .	3) 3/08) 5)	Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da Notice of Informal Pa					

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DETAILED ACTION

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1. Claims 22-45 are pending.

 Amendment filed 01/06/2006 has been received and considered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.
- 4. Claims 22, 23, 26, 27, 31, 33, 34, 36, 39-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Nakamura et al (EP 0986209).

As per claims 22, 23, and 41-45, Nakamura et al discloses transmitting first data to a first processor from one of a data medium drive and a third processor (see paragraph 29); transmitting second data to a second processor, the second data being based on the first data; checking the second data in the second processor against the first data (see paragraphs 35 and 36); and transmitting a check result to the first processor (see paragraphs 36 and 37 and figures 2 and 6).

As per claim 26, Nakamura et al discloses checking an error-free transmission in at least one of the first processor and the second processor (see paragraph 38).

As per claim 27, Nakamura et al discloses the data is transmitted in encoded form (see paragraph 30).

As per claims 31, 33-34 and 36, Nakamura et al discloses accessing a database and allowing and storing data (see figures 2 and 6).

As per claims 39-40, Nakamura et al discloses determining a first check code is determined from the first data; and forming the second data at least in part from the first check code and determining a second check code from the first data; and forming the second data at least in part from the second check code (see paragraph 36).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claim 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakamura et al as applied to claim 22 above, in view of Hamlin (US 7003674).

As per claim 24, Nakamura et al fails to disclose including an identity of the drive with the authentication information.

However, Hamlin teaches including such information (see column 6 lines 38-53).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to including the identity of the drive with the information of Nakamura et al.

Motivation to do so would have been to protect data against unauthorized drives (see Hamlin column 6 lines 38-53).

7. Claim 25 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakamura et al as applied to claim 22 above, in view of Okada (US 6704872).

As per claim 25, Nakamura et al fails to disclose including an identity of the processor with the authentication information.

However, Okada teaches including such information (see Abstract).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to including the identity of the processor with the information of Nakamura et al.

Motivation to do so would have been to restrict the use of a specific software program to a single processor (see Okada abstract).

8. Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakamura et al as applied to claim 22 above, in view of Menezes et al (Handbook of Applied Cryptography).

As per claim 28, Nakamura et al fails to disclose the second data is the first data provided with an electronic signature.

However, Menezes et al teaches the use of an electronic signature (see pages 22-23).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include a digital signature on the first data of Nakamura et al.

Motivation to do so would have been to provide authorization and non-repudiation (see page 22).

9. Claims 29 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakamura et al.

As per claims 29 and 30, Nakamura et al fails to disclose the use of wireless connections.

However, Official Notice is taken that at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use wireless connections.

Motivation to do so would have been to allow for mobility.

10. Claim 32 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakamura et al as applied to claim 22 above, in view of Sasaki et al (US 6735699).

As per claim 32, Nakamura et al fails to disclose initiating a payment process.

However, Sasaki et al teaches initiating a payment process (see column 6 lines 53-65).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to initiate a payment process in the Nakamura et al system.

Motivation to do so would have been to monitor and prevent the illegal use of digital information (see Sasaki et al abstract).

11. Claim 35 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakamura et al as applied to claim 22 above, in view of Gurr (US 4264960).

As per claim 35, Nakamura et al fails to disclose starting a check of the first data in the first processor; and restarting the check in the first processor if the check has not been run through completely.

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However, Gurr et al teaches such a check (see column 16 line 52 through column 17 line 3).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the checking system of Gurr in the Nakamura et al system.

errors (see Gurr column 16 line 52 through column 17 line 3).

12. Claim 37 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakamura et al as applied to claim 22 above,

Motivation to do so would have been to check a message for

in view of Coley et al (US 5790664).

As per claim 37, Nakamura et al fails to disclose deleting data if there is no license.

However, Coley et al teaches such a practice (see column 14 lines 57-67).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to

Motivation to do so would have been to protect the data from unauthorized use (see Coley et al column 14 lines 57-67).

13. Claim 38 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakamura et al as applied to claim 22 above, in view of Flick (US 6140939).

As per claim 38, Nakamura et al fails to disclose delivering a warning if the first data is not released.

However, Flick teaches such a warning (see column 3 lines 7-23).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the warning of Flick in the system of Nakamura et al.

Motivation to do so would have been to allow for updating of samples (see column 3 lines 7-23).

Response to Arguments

14. Applicant noted the preliminary amendment filed 12/11/2001 had not been considered in the previous action. It has been considered in the action and all arguments are most in view of new grounds of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Pyzocha whose telephone number is (571) 272-3875. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00am - 4:30pm first Fridays of the bi-week off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Emmanuel Moise can be reached on (571) 272-3865. The fax phone number for the

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organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

MJP

EMMANUEL L. MOISE SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER